

ABSTRACT

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Monitoring of addictive substances among young people

Thesis

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Study Field: Pharmacy

The aim of the thesis:

Mapping the situation in the field of substance abuse among the current students at selected high schools and universities.

Evaluation using χ^2 – square test to detect a statistically significant link.

Material:

Total of 577 respondents were interviewed, of which 297 (51,5 %) high school students and 280 (48,5 %) university students. The sex ratio in the entire group was represented by 188 men (32,6 %) and 389 women (67,4 %). Age of respondents ranged from 15 to 24 years with a mean age of 18,1 to 2,2 years.

Methods:

Data were collected using an anonymous questionnaire study directly to selected schools.

Processing and data analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows, version 16.0 and Microsoft Excel.

Results:

Recreational drug use 66,6 % of respondents identified as most at malicious behavior. Smoking and drinking alcohol considered students for the more moderate risk, on average in 42,2 % of cases.

For the most dangerous addictive substances students think heroin (85,4 %), cocaine (80,6 %), amphetamine (65,9 %), LSD (54,8 %), cannabis (44,9 %), ecstasy (42,8 %). Small risk for them represent the type of substance Viagra or coffee.

High schools

Experience only legal substance reported 138 students (46,5 %) of interviewee secondary file, with the illegal substance came into contact with 116 respondents (39,1%). Commonly abused substance is cannabis drug - marihuana (36,0 %) and hashish (8,1 %), followed by medication to calm (4,4 %) and LSD (4,0 %).

Reasons for drug use high-school students show the desire to try new sensations (58,6%) and determining what it is (46,6 %).

Universities

Consumption of legal substances admitted 167 students (59,6 %) and illegal substances 101 respondents (36,1 %) attending college.

Most college students are experimenting with marijuana (28,2 %), with sleeping pills (7,1 %) and drugs to calm (6,1 %).

In More than half of university users of illegal drugs was the primary reason to use entertainment (53,5 %) and the desire to try new sensations (41,6 %).

Conclusions:

We tried to create a detailed picture if possible, knowledge, habits and behavior of young people in the use of addictive substances. As is apparent from the above results, the situation regarding drug use among young people is very complex and unfortunately no satisfactory, but compared to previous years a significant increase, rather stagnant. It would be desirable this trend due to the seriousness of the problem and monitor the overall situation around drugs continue to monitor closely.